prepared to follow that Government in any action they may take in this matter and in the meanwhile to consider any practical suggestions which the Planter Representatives may have to make.

Subject No. 2.

Extradition of offenders under Act XIII of 1859.

Mr. D. T. Brett adverted to the Resolution on the subject of extradition of offenders under Act XIII of 1859 unanimously passed at the Planters' Conference recently held at Bangalore to the effect that the Conference shall place before the Government of India a statement of the disadvantageous position in which Planters in Mysore and other Native States find themselves placed by the exclusion of offences under Act XIII of 1859 from the schedule of offences annexed to the Extradition Act as those for which extradition may be granted. The employers of labor in Mysore, Cochin and Travancore, Mr. Brett, said, find themselves involved in considerable difficulty in securing themselves against loss from fraudulent breaches of contract on the part of laborers from the neighbouring British Districts. The estates are situated in Native States; Act XIII of 1859 is in force in these Native States in the same manner as it is in force in British territoroy. Laborers, whether belonging to British territory or to the Native States, who offend against the law in British India, could be arrested in Native State territory and prosecuted. But not so those who offend in Native State territory and take refuge in British India. As the Extradition Act does not extend to them, they cannot be prosecuted; and as, owing to the paucity of labor in Native States in which the estates are situated, much of the labor employed has to be imported from the adjoining British territory, it often happens that a fraudulent laborer has only to return to his home in British India to escape all prosecution. The Conference had been led to believe that the Government of India saw objection of a political character to a system of complete reciprocity in this matter. In that case the Conference had suggested that a *modus vivendi* might be found in including Act XIII of 1859 in the schedule of the Extradition Act (which the Government of India had the power to do without fresh legislation) and by limiting to Special Magistrates the power of issuing processes which may be executed in British India. Under the circumstances, the number of Magistrates thus specially empowered need be very few indeed. Mr. Brett concluded by saying that on this subject the Planters' Associations in Mysore would submit written representations in greater fulness later on. Meanwhile they hoped that the Government of Mysore would accord their cordial support to the suggestion. Mr. Graham Anderson (Coffee Planter and R. M. from South Mysore Planters' Association) followed in support and to the same effect.

Dewan's reply.—The question has formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India and the Darbar will be glad to do what may be possible in the matter.

Subject No. 3. Game Law.

Mr. Digby T. Brett, who had only recently seen the proposed "Regulation to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds and to provide for the protection of Game and Fish in the Territories of Mysore," promised to circulate it among the Planters' Associations and stated that early legislation was necessary. He approved of the standing orders under which Government State Forests were, during certain seasons, closed to shooting, and pointed out that the orders were not strictly carried out. European sportsmen who generally go with many followers are found out and stopped. But not so the surrounding villagers who often go about shooting without let or hindrance.

Dewan's reply.—The subject of *enforcing* a close season in State Forests will be referred to the Inspector General of Forests for attention.

Subject No. 4. Railway to the West Coast.

Mr. Digby T. Brett urged that the line proposed by Colonel Lindsay to connect the Mysore system with the West Coast, was preferable to the one which seems to be in favor now. It was to take off a line from Kadur to Chikmagalur, Saklespur and down Ghaut to Mangalore. This would be better than the one from Arsikere to Hassan and onwards and would benefit not merely the coffee trade, but trade in all products. Chikmagalur is fast rising in importance and becoming the centre of all kinds of trade. The Chikmagalur line should therefore have precedence.

Dewan's reply.—We thoroughly appreciate the desire of the Planters for a line through Chikmagalur. It shall receive careful consideration with other alternative projects.

Subject No. 5. Birur-Shimoga Railway.

Mr. B. Garudachar, B. A., B. L., (Advocate, R. M. from Shimoga Taluk) submitted that when application was made for a Bridge across the Bhadra near Tadasa, the Dewan observed that it might become unnecessary when the Birur-Shimoga Railway was made. This Railway should be commenced early. It should not be postponed in favor of other projected lines. The distance is short, being only 38 miles and construction is easy.

Dewan's reply.—We have the project ready and the estimated cost is 32 lakhs. We are waiting for a favorable opportunity to start work. On what terms and by what agency the project should be undertaken are under consideration.

Subject No. 6. Cattle Trespass Act.

Mr. Graham Anderson (Planter R. M. from South Mysore Planters' Association) alluded with satisfaction to the